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New Year Address of President KIM IL SUNG

(Full Text)

PYONGYANG, January 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made a New Year address on the New Year 1979.

Follows the full text of the New Year address:

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Comrades,

We have carried our battle in the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan to a victorious conclusion and usher in the hopeful New Year 1979 when there will be a new turn in the building of socialism.

All our people are now ablaze with a determination to achieve a greater victory in the struggle for the building of socialism this year and are getting down to the first battle of the New Year with high revolutionary zeal and mettle.

On the occasion of the New Year I offer warm congratulations to all the Korean people including the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, are working with all devotion for the revolution and construction.

I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth and students and the people of all other strata in south Korea who are fighting unyieldingly for social democratization and national reunification, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon of hope even in the difficult circumstances in which they are surrounded by a forest of the enemy's bayonets.

I offer New Year congratulations to our 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are fighting resolutely for their democratic, national rights and the socialist homeland with great national pride and self-respect as citizens of Juche Korea.

The year 1978 was a historic year when we solemnly celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious homeland.

Last year we celebrated the 30th birthday of the Republic as a great holiday of the nation, as a grand festival of victors together with the delegates of the south Korean people and our overseas compatriots and with a large number of our foreign friends.

The political function of the entire people held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Republic further increased the political force of our revolution. The political and ideological unity of the whole society based on the Juche idea has been consolidated as never before and the popular masses' trust in our Party and the Government of our Republic has deepened beyond measure. Today all our people deem it an infinite honour and happiness to live and make revolution under the care of the Republic, and have a revolutionary determination to fight to the end for the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the Republic.

The year 1978 was a year of proud victory in which brilliant successes were registered in all domains of socialist construction.

Last year our people, upholding the letter of the Central Committee of the Party, brought about a great upswing in production and construction and thus made a breakthrough for the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. In particular, they built many huge monumental edifices of our time and fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule by vigorously fighting a 100-day battle prior to the 30th birthday of the Republic.

Industrial Growth of 17%

Last year gross industrial output value increased by 17 per cent as compared with 1977. This is considerably greater than the annual average rate of growth envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The workers in the mining industry who bear the brunt of battle for the Second Seven-Year Plan brought about an innovation in the production of coal and ores by rebuilding and expanding the mines and modernizing the mining equipment. This has enabled us to operate the thermal power stations to full capacity to satisfy the ever-growing demand for electricity, and normalize production in all processing industries.

Last year a "200-day fight for a revolution in transport" was carried out once again in the field of transport, which eased the strain on transport; the railways between Kilju and Hyesan and between Taedonggang and Sinsongchon were completely switched over to electric traction; and the expansion projects of the Nampo and Haeju ports were successfully carried out. As a result, transport capacities have increased markedly.

Work was also done well in other industrial branches including the electric, metal, chemical and building-materials industries.

Thanks to the vigorous labour efforts of the working class boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution, last year the output of electricity grew by 10 per cent, steel by 27 per cent, chemical fertilizer by 23 per cent and cement by 32 per cent as against 1977.

Agriculture

In agriculture, too, great successes were achieved last year. In particular, good crops were raised and grain production radically boosted in North and South Hamgyong provinces. This paved the way to a great change in farming on the eastern coast areas.

Great progress was also made in the building of socialist culture last year. Education work entered a new stage of development, fine results were gained in scientific research work, and many revolutionary literary and artistic works created.

Men and officers of the People's Army and the People's Security Force made full combat preparations, creditably carried out their duties to defend the homeland and did a great deal of really fine work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

I express my heartfelt thanks to our heroic workers, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all other people for their undying exploits in the first year's battle for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Comrades,

The New Year 1979 is an important year when a new turn must be brought about in socialist economic construction through the general mobilization of the whole Party and the entire people.

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party discussed the 1979 plan for development of the national economy and set forth fighting tasks to bring about an innovation in socialist economic construction in conformity with the demand of the developing realities.

The central task of socialist economic construction this year is to make an effective use of the existing economic foundations to increase production to the maximum and improve the people's livelihood remarkably, while vigorously propelling the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy. All Party members and working people, in hearty response to the militant call of the Party, should strive vigorously to fulfil this year's national economic plan with success.

Priority to Mining

This year, too, we should give preference to the mining industry and produce more coal and ores.

Coal is the major resource of fuel and power in our country; it is a priceless wherewithal of Juche industry." Coal is indispensable for generating electricity, running factories and turning out various manufactured goods. "Every effort for increased production of coal!" is an important slogan put up by our Party today.

In the coal industry existing coal mines should be rebuilt and expanded on a large scale, and many small and medium coal mines developed to augment coal production radically. Efforts should be concentrated especially on the coal mines in the Anju area which have large deposits and wide prospects so that these coal mines will double their output this year over last year and raise the coal production capacity to the level of 15 million tons in the near future. I believe that the workers of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex will certainly carry out the honourable task assigned them by the Party.

In the mining industry the promising ore mines should be rebuilt and expanded to produce iron and various non-ferrous ores in larger quantities.

For the increased production of coal and ores, it is imperative to give definite priority to the removal of soil and rock and to drift work in all mines, to make mining equipment large-sized and modernized and to speed up energetically the comprehensive mechanization of operations in the pits.

In the metallurgical, engineering, building-materials and other key industries, efforts should be made to operate all equipment to full capacity and normalize production this year. In particular, emphasis should be put on producing rolled steel, cement, magnesia clinker, machine tools, mining equipment, lorries, tractors and cargo boats, so that their output is increased.

Great Stress on Foreign Trade

This year we should make strong efforts to develop foreign trade.

The foreign relations of our country have been expanded considerably and the size of its economy enlarged incomparably. This reality of today calls for developing foreign trade still further. Developing foreign trade is of importance in boosting production through an effective utilization of the existing production capacities, in consolidating the independent national economy and promoting the friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world.

On the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal accommodation, we should continue to develop trade with the socialist countries and, at the same time, extensively promote trade with the nations of the third world, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world.

In order to develop foreign trade, we should strictly observe the credit-first principle. In all branches of the national economy precedence should be given to the production of export goods, their quality improved and the appointed time of their delivery kept punctually.

Improved People's Livelihood

We should improve the people's livelihood this year.

In light industry, all its factories should be worked to full capacity to turn out more consumer goods. In particular, the local raw material resources should be actively tapped and utilized to normalize the production of local industry factories, so that the people are provided with abundance of diverse good daily necessities and foodstuffs.

The chemical industry should smoothly produce and supply various raw and other materials including chemical fibres, synthetic resins and basic chemical goods needed for light industry factories.

Development of the fishing industry is of importance in improving the people's living standard. In the fishing industry the superiority of the new system of its guidance should be brought into full play to realize a great upsurge in the production of marine products. The material and technical means of fisheries should be modernized, fishing operations made scientific, and small, medium and inshore fishing developed actively to catch more fishes. By so doing the working people's demand for fish should be satisfied.

Innovations should be brought about in transport this year.

The development of transport is essential for the normalization of production in all fields of the national economy and for the smooth conduct of export.

In the field of transport the policy of applying three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication, and container transport—should be thoroughly implemented, and rail, motor and water transport should be developed simultaneously. In railway transport electrification should be stepped up, railways reinforced and the production of electric locomotives and freight cars expanded, so that the carrying capacity of the railways is increased further still. At the same time, many long-distance motor transport fleets should be organized to carry small and urgently needed loads on a large scale, and the number of cargo boats should be increased and the ports for foreign trade rebuilt and expanded to develop water transport actively.

Stress on Agriculture

An important task of agriculture this year is to further increase grain production by putting farm work on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the requirement of the Juche method of farming.

In order to increase grain production under the continued influence of the cold front, we must take positive measures to prevent the damage of drought. In the agricultural field the policy of making revolution in the use of underground water should be implemented to sink more wells and drive in a large number of pointed pieces of pipes, so that we can overcome any severe drought. And we should establish a scientific fertilizing system, improve cultivation methods and thoroughly prevent damage by noxious insects.

The agricultural workers should make thorough preparations for farming and do all farm work in good time and substantially, thereby reaping another rich harvest this year.

We should make vigorous endeavours to Juche-orient, modernize and scientify the national economy this year.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy by drawing on the resources and techniques of one's own country to suit its actual conditions.

The most important thing in Juche-orienting the national economy is to develop industry by using the raw materials of one's own country. We should firmly adhere to the principle of advancing industry with our own raw materials and, in particular, should strive to consummate metallurgy based on our country's fuel.

To modernize the national economy is a struggle to replace backward techniques with advanced ones. Keeping firmly to the stand of Juche, we should conduct the work of modernizing the national economy in accordance with our specific conditions.

The immediate task in modernizing the national economy is to raise its technical level one stage higher by using the conditions and possibilities existing in our country. Beginning with hard and labour-consuming branches and with work which can be modernized easily with a small expenditure of money, we must modernize the operations one by one and gradually and steadily elevate the technical level of our national economy.

This year we must make detailed plans for development of science and technology in all branches of the national economy and intensify the scientific research work and the technical innovation movement and thus put the economy of our industry as a whole on a new scientific footing.

In order to carry out this year's national economic plan successfully and bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, the leading personnel must decisively enhance their role.

All leading personnel should responsibly organize and direct this year's combat with a high ideological preparedness and a firm determination to fulfil without fail the fighting tasks set by the Party. They should valiantly break through the difficulties and hardships by taking the lead in tackling arduous and difficult tasks and be thoroughgoing in technical guidance, management of equipment, supply of materials and organization of labour through scrupulously organizing the economic work. Leading personnel must always go into the midst of the masses, acquaint themselves fully with the realities and settle knotty problems promptly and bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom into full play by political methods.

To perform their role properly, the cadres should raise their political and business qualifications. Today their level of guidance fails to keep pace with the rapidly developing reality. All leading functionaries must establish a revolutionary habit of study and study hard to lift rapidly their political, theoretical and business levels.

It is a sacred national duty of the entire Korean people to fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This year all people in north and south Korea and all our compatriots abroad must firmly unite on the principle of great national unity, thwart the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad and fight more vigorously for the country's reunification.

The international solidarity of our revolution is growing stronger daily. Seeing in the New Year, I would like to extend warm greetings to the peoples and our friends of all countries who are actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

This year, too, we will strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries, of the non-aligned states, the third world countries, and all other peoples of the world according to our Party's consistent foreign policy.

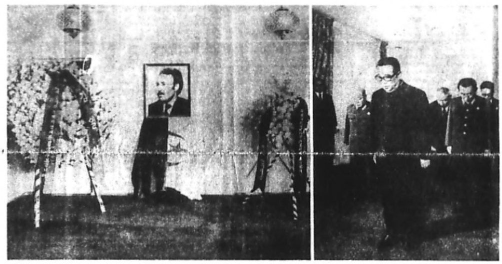
The revolutionary tasks set before us this year are very difficult and huge and demand that the whole Party and the entire people conduct an intense struggle.

All Party members and working people should come out as one and admirably carry out this year's national economic plan with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution and with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, thereby adding lustre once again to the honourable name of Juche Korea.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, let us all work vigorously to bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction and to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

President KIM IL SUNG Grieves over Algerian Leader's Death



President Kim Il Sung Dec. 29 visited the Algerian embassy in Pyongyang and expressed profound condolences on the death of President Houari Boumedienne.

Presidential Condolences to Algeria's Acting President

President Kim Il Sung Dec. 28 sent a message of condolence to Rabah Bitat, Acting President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, KCNA reported.

The message of condolence reads:

I received with bitter grief the sad news that His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was our closest friend, passed away from a long illness.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, extend deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Council of Revolution, the National Liberation Front of Algeria, the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the entire Algerian people and the bereaved family of the deceased at this sad moment when we lost a courageous comrade-in-arms who advanced hand in hand with us on the common front of anti-imperialism and independence.

His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, was a national hero of the Algerian people, an outstanding leader, and a prominent political figure of the third world.

He led the Algerian revolution to victory by organising and leading a protracted armed struggle against the imperialist oppressors and devoted his whole life to the sacred cause of the building of a new independent life of the Algerian people and the socialist construction of the country with strict principle and unbreakable fighting will.

He fought actively against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and for defence of the dignity of the Arab nation, and made a great contribution to promoting the commom cause of the third world peoples for supporting the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed people, for the complete liberation of Africa and the strengthening and development of the non-alignment movement.

President Houari Boumedienne, a close friend of the Korean people, always expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and made all efforts to consolidate and develop the militant friendship and solidarity established between our two peoples under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

These exploits of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne brightly shine in the history of friendship between Korea and Algeria.

The death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne is a big loss not only to the Algerian people but also to the peoples of all the new-emerging countries.

We believe that, though His Excellency Houari Boumedienne passed away, the precious exploits he made for the revolutionary cause of our times for independence, sovereignty and social progress will remain forever in the hearts of the Algerian people, the Korean people and the third world people.

President Calls at Algerian Embassy

President Kim Il Sung Dec. 29 called at the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Pyongyang and expressed profound condolences on the death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, KCNA reported.

A wreath sent by the President was lying before the portrait of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne.

Amid the playing of the dirge, President Kim Il Sung observed a moment's silence in memory of the late His Excellency Houari Boumedienne with deep grief and expressed profound condolences to Chadly Mohamed, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Algerian embassy here, and gave cordial words of consolation to him.

President Kim Il Sung signed on the mourners' book.

Follows the entry made in the mourners' book:

"I express deep condolences on the passing away of His Excellency Houari Boumedie[illegible]esident of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and our most intimate friend.

His Excellency Houari Boumedienne was a national hero and outstanding leader of the Algerian people who dedicated his whole life to the sacred cause of the victory of the Algerian revolution and the independent development of the country and a prominent political figure of the third world who performed undying feats in defending the dignity of the Arab nation, achieving the complete liberation of Africa, strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement and in consolidating the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Algeria.

The death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne is a great loss not only to the Algerian people but to the Korean people, the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world peaceloving peoples.

Though His Excellency Houari Boumedienne passed away, the precious exploits he made for the revolutionary cause of our times will remain long."

Among the mourners were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U, So Chol, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae and Hwang Jang Yop.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK on the same day called at the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in Pyongyang to express profound condolences on the death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne.

President Kim Il Sung sent a wreath to the bier of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, KCNA reported from Algiers.

Pak Sung Chul, special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, who had carried the the wreath from Pyongyang laid it before the bier of His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne on December 29.

After laying the wreath, the attendants observed a moments' silence in memory of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne.

Then Pak Sung Chul expressed condolences to the widow, younger brother and relatives of the late Houari Boumedienne.

He made the following entry in the mourners' book:

"We express profound grief on the death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, a prominent political figure of the third world, staunch anti-imperialist fighter and national hero and outstanding leader of the Algerian people.

Though His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, an intimate friend of the Korean people, passed away, the noble exploits he made will shine long."

President KIM IL SUNG Greets

Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su

President Kim Il Sung sent January 1 a message of greetings to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), ringing in the New Year 1979. Follow excerpts from the message:

Thanks to the heroic struggle of our people, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, made a successful progress in the northern half of the Republic, the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan were brilliantly carried out and the foundation of the socialist independent national economy was further solidified.

Encouraged by the brilliant successes made by the northern half of the Republic in socialist construction, the south Korean people and patriotic democratic personages persistently waged the just patriotic struggle against the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorship and for the democratic freedom and the reunification of the country.

The independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic and its active external activities further strengthened the international solidarity for our revolution.

Last year the Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan greatly contributed to the sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by actively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and vigorously waging the movement of solidarity with the Japanese people and the world progressive people, while firmly defending their inviolable democratic national rights.

In the New Year the Chongryun functionaries and compatriots should bring about a new advance in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest national task of our people, on the basis of the successes already made, and thus make 1979 a year of proud victory.

Chongryun should push ahead more energetically with the work of equipping its ranks with the Juche idea, reliably build up the core ranks and unite the masses of the compatriots more firmly around our party and the Government of the Republic, holding as high as ever the banner of the Juche idea.

Chongryun should further strengthen the education of the youth in conformity with the new situation in which a new generation is replacing the old one among the compatriots and constantly improve the working method and working style of the functionaries and thereby reject national nihilism and flunkeyist tendency and make as many people as possible ardent patriots who love the country and the nation.

Chongryun should direct greatest efforts to fully mobilising the patriotic enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the masses of the compatriots in the struggle for defending the honour of the socialist homeland, frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and promoting the cause of national reunification and to creating a more favourable international climate for the reunification of the country by further strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Japanese people and the peoples of other countries of the world.

Decision of DPRK Central People's Committee On Death of President Boumedienne

PYONGYANG Dec. 28 (KCNA)—The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision on the death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The decision noted:

His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, passed away from a long illness on December 27, 1978.

His Excellency Houari Boumedienne was a national hero and outstanding leader of the Algerian people who led the Algerian revolution to victory by organizing and leading a protracted armed struggle against imperialist oppressors and dedicated his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the people.

He was an intimate friend of our people; he fully supported and encouraged our people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and dedicated all his efforts to consolidate and develop the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Algeria.

He was a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and a prominent political figure of the third world who made a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for defending the national dignity and honour of the Arab people and for promoting the world oppressed people's cause of anti-imperialism, national liberation, the non-alignment movement and the anti-imperialist common cause of the peoples of the third world countries.

The death of President Houari Boumedienne is a great loss not only for the Algerian people but also for the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The Korean people are overwhelmed with sorrow on the passing away of President Houari Boumedienne.

1. The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marks off the funeral day of President Houari Boumedienne as a day of national mourning to express profound condolences over his death.

2. On the day of national mourning, the flags shall be flown at half-mast at all the organs, enterprises, schools and urban and rural houses of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

3. That day all songs and dances shall be suspended throughout the country and a mourning radio program shall be broadcast.

DPRK Functionaries Express Condolences at Algerian Embassy

PYONGYANG, Dec. 30 (KCNA)—Functionaries of political parties, ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, public organizations, press organs, Pyongyang Municipal Party and power bodies, functionaries of the friendship organizations and representatives of people of various strata in Pyongyang on December 30 called at the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and expressed condolences on the death of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Functionaries of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Academy of Sciences, the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korean National Peace Committee, Rodong Sinmun, the Korean Central News Agency, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs, the Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee and the Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, People's Committee laid wreaths before the portrait of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne amid the playing of the dirge and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and expressed profound condolences.

Functionaries of the Korea-Algeria Friendship Association, the Korea-Algeria Friendship Kang Ban Sok Revolutionary School and the Korea-Algeria Friendship Migok Cooperative Farm also visited the embassy and presented wreaths and observed a moment's silence.

Representatives of workers, cooperative peasants, youth and students and women in Pyongyang also called at the embassy to expresss condolences.

Nat'l Meet of Financial, Bank Workers Held

President Stresses Self-Paying System

A national meeting of financial and bank workers was held from December 20 to 23 in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by 3,000 financial and bank workers and book-keepers from all parts of the country and leading personnel of committees and ministries of the Administration Council and central organs.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung made a programmatic speech "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction by Effective Financial Management," in which he elucidated the important position and role of the state finance work in successfully carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan and powerfully accelerating socialist construction and indicated important tasks for carrying to thorough fulfilment the financial policy of the party and improving and strengthening the financial and bank work.

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In his speech President Kim Il Sung, to begin with, pointed out that the party's financial policy was very correct and judicious.

He said:

Over the last ten years, the state budgetary revenue showed a high-rate growth of 13 per cent on an annual average to augment the scale of the state budget 3.4 times. The finance of our country now ensures in five days as much budgetary revenue as in the whole year of 1949. This proves that our party's financial policy guarantees a correct balance between accumulation and consumption and correctly embodies the law of the development of the socialist planned economy which is making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance.

8.6 Mil. Study Free of Charge

Today the financial burden in our country is heavier than in any other countries of the world. Our country is not so large. If our country is reunified, it will be, of course, a big country with a population of 50 million. But now, being divided into the north and the south, our country cannot be regarded so large. But, it maintains an army hundreds of thousands strong entirely at its own expense and rears and educates more than 8.6 million children and students at state and social expense. People of many countries call our country "the kingdom of education." This is well said, indeed. Now in our country 3.5 million children are reared at state and social expense at the nurseries and kindergartens and 5.1 million children and students are educated free of charge at schools of all levels from the primary school to the higher educational institution. This is a very proud and remarkable thing.

No one would complain, even if he ate rice only once a day and had to take thin gruel for the other two meals, considering that our country, being divided, maintains an army hundreds of thousands strong and rears and educates children and students accounting for more than a half of the population at state expense. But we let all the people have their fill of rice for their daily three meals. Now the word gruel itself is not known to the younger generation of our country. And our entire people are supplied with clothes in each season and a free medical service system, a system of social maintenance and a system of recuperation and rest at state expense are in force.

Tax-Free Country

We cover the huge outlay for this with our own earnings. We never collect a tax from the people to meet the financial need. Ours became a tax-free country long ago. It is the first tax-free country in the world, I think.

The fact that our country has become the first country which levies no taxes at all upon the people while bearing the heavy burden of educating all the students free of charge and giving free medical service to the entire people well proves how great the line and policy of our party are and how courageous the struggle of our people is.

Foreign visitors of our country today say that our people do not keenly feel their happiness, as they always live a happy life.

The President continued:

We have done, indeed, a lot of work in socialist economic construction. During the past Six-Year Plan period alone, we not only totally liquidated the taxation, but also reduced the prices of goods by a wide margin and considerably raised the living allowances to the working people.

All these proud achievements made in socialist economic construction are results of the energetic endeavours of our people to implement the lines and policies of the party; they are a striking demonstration of the superiority of our socialist system.

The achievements of our people in socialist construction are enormous and we may as well proudly declare them to the world. We have every reason to feel honour and pride in them.

We started building the country from scratch. We built factories and enterprises from nothing and replaced cottages and dugouts with modern houses and high-rise buildings. Our country now has a large number of machine plants, light industrial factories and various other factories. There was no club worth the name in the past. But, today, public halls, study rooms, theatres, cinema houses, cultural palaces, children's palaces and other cultural and educational establishments are found everywhere. All these are fruits of the energy and sweat of our people.

Starting from scratch, we have reached this high level today. On this basis we can make a faster development and do everything we want.

During the postwar rehabilitation and construction, with no cranes available, we made wooden derricks and used them. With those wooden derricks we built many-storeyed flats, international hotels and modern streets of Pyongyang. But, now there stand cranes like so many trees of a forest at all the construction sites.

We will surely attain the grand targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan as we have a firm economic foundation, experiences in having built a new country from scratch, competent native cadres and steeled working class and working people. There is no room for doubt as to this.

The recent 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party discussed the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy and put forward militant tasks for effecting a new turn in socialist economic construction. Next year, we should satisfactorily solve the problems of fuel and raw materials and place production on a normal basis in all domains by giving a definite precedence to the extractive industries, further improve the people's living by operating the light industrial factories at full capacity and fully meet the growing demand for transport by easing the strain on transport. When these tasks set forth at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee are carried out successfully, the economic potential of our country will grow still further, the people's living be elevated to a higher stage and the Second Seven-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The economic potential of our country is, of course, very great and the living standard of our people is fairly high today. Our independent national economy produces by itself everything needed for economic construction and people's living and all our people do a fruitful work and live a happy life, enjoying the benefits of a universal compulsory educational system and free medical service system with no worries about food and clothing. But, we must not rest content with this. We should continuously develop the independent national economy of our country and steadily raise the living standard of the people. To this end, the new tasks of economic construction advanced by our party should be carried to thorough implementation.

Law of Value

Referring to the tasks of the financial and bank workers in the fulfilment of the new tasks of socialist economic construction, President Kim Il Sung said that the cost-accounting system must be properly implemented above all.

He said:

It is very important to properly implement the cost-accounting system in managing and running the socialist economy. It is a requirement of the socialist law of economy to manage and run the factories and enterprises on the principle of cost-accounting system. Through the practical experiences from the first period of socialist construction up to date, we have keenly felt that it is very important to rightly enforce the cost-accounting system.

A correct application of the law of value should be made for a proper implementation of the cost-accounting system. Only this makes it possible to lower the standard of consumption per unit and raise the output value per employee and the quality of products.

The failure to make a correct application of the law of value is one of the major shortcomings in managing and running socialist economy.

A correct financial control in the financial and banking domain in accordance with the demand of the law of value stimulates the industrial establishments to intensify the struggle for economy, improve the management of equipment and actively wage a technical innovation movement and further raises the creative enthusiasm of the working people. Then it is possible to lower the standard of consumption per unit, markedly raise the output value per employee and the quality of products. Therefore, it is important for the financial and bank workers to fully play their role in expediting socialist economic construction and improving the people's living.

Referring to the necessity of strengthening the financial discipline, President Kim Il Sung said:

The financial and bank workers are servants of the people who work for the latter's happy life with money earned by the latter. Therefore, they should always work on the stand of saving as much money of the state as possible and giving greater benefits to the state. For strengthening the financial discipline, he said, it is required to make a correct outlay as stipulated in the state budget and properly sum up the financial work.

Saying that the struggle against wasteful practices should be strenghened, the President noted:

Our financial organs are fundamentally different from those of the capitalist states in mission and role. The financial organs of the capitalist countries play the role of collecting taxes from the people and issuing salaries to public employees, whereas our financial organs play the role of a master who directly handles the money of the country needed for managing socialist industry and agriculture and improving the people's living. Therefore, the financial workers should fight relentlessly against the misappropriation and squandering of state fund and its random expenditure.

Local Budgetary System

Next, President Kim Il Sung said that the local budgetary system should be further strengthened.

Noting that it is a unique socialist budgetary system introduced in the country for the first time, He said:

Our local budgetary system is, by nature, fundamentally different from that of the capitalist countries. If a capitalist country claims that it has increased the budgetary revenue to a certain extent, this means that it has exploited people that much, because its budget is made up of taxes collected from the people. But the money delivered by our local budget to the state is extra earnings from the development of the local industries and improvement of public services and it is money which renders benefits to the state after satisfying the people's need for their living. Our local budgetary system, therefore, is a very superior one.

To develop the local budgetary system means to develop such work as local industries, agriculture, fisheries, services for the people and purchase so that the local districts may manage their economic life by themselves.

In strengthening the local budgetary system, it is very important to improve the purchase work and develop local industries.

Then the President said that the role of the banking organs should be raised.

He said:

In our country there are now the all-people ownership and cooperative ownership of the means of production and, accordingly, state-run economy and cooperative economy. In order to manage them properly, be it state-run or cooperative, it is required to raise the role of the banks for the maximum mobilization and utility of idle currency and establish a correct control by *won*. By strengthening saving work, the banking organs should actively mobilize the idle currency and, at the same time, properly organize loaning.

The President referred to the questions of actively mechanizing the accounting work at the financial and banking organs and employing many women workers there.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Chairman Han's New Year Message to Our Readers

Ringing in the New Year of 1979, I, on behalf of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and all the Korean nationals resident in this country, extend fervent congratulations to all the readers of *The People's Korea*.

I want to take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to you for your positive support being rendered to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their homeland and to the patriotic work of Chongryun.

The last year, 1978, turned to be an extremely significant year for the Korean people aspiring for territorial reunification.

Last year, the Korean people commemorated the 30th anniversary of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a grand manner.

The 30th birthday celebrations were attended by over 1,000 foreign dignitaries from some 100 countries, including 110 delegations and diplomatic corps in Pyongyang.

Present on the occasion were a delegation of the south Korean people, a delegation from the Korean community in Japan and delegations from the Korean communities in the U.S.S.R. and China.

The series of events organized to celebrate the 30th birthday of the DPRK was a new demonstration of the monolithic unity of the Korean people behind the DPRK Government led by President Kim Il Sung and of their solid resolve to achieve territorial reintegration without fail. Its historic significance was in showing how broad-based the world's progressive people's support for the struggle of the Korean people was.

The past year saw a successful fulfilment of the first-year assignments of the 2nd Seven-Year Plan whose main objectives are the enhanced Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific operation of the economy. With the reinforcement of the foundations of the independent economy, impressive strides were registered in industry, agriculture and other economic fields, resulting in improved living conditions for the people.

In south Korea last year, the people in all walks of life defied the continuing rein of fascistic rule. Valiant struggles took place in Seoul and in other areas in demand of the abolition of the "*yusin* regime" and the resignation of the Pak junta.

Conspicuous were moves made by the workers, demanding democratic freedoms and rights as they had never been more energetic, an evidence of a new phase in the struggle for democracy.

Last year greater international support was expressed for the struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification.

The 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea, held in Tokyo Nov. 27-29, brought together many overseas people of consequence, reminding the world of the scale and depth of international association with the effort for Korean reunification.

Fifty-nine countries of the five continents and 11 international organizations were represented at the world conference by some 500 people. The world rally extended wholehearted support to the just struggle of the Korean people and adopted a resolution and an appeal, compressing into them the profound commitment of the progressive people the world over to the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The successful ending of the 2nd world conference produced an infinite inspiration to the Korean people in their effort to reunify their country independently and peacefully, in opposition to the "two-Korea" policy of the splittists within and without.

Reunifying the divided homeland poses itself as the paramount national concern of the Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung stated: "The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over."

The Government of the DPRK has made all the possible sincere efforts to find a peaceful solution of the reunification issue and keeps the door open for talks for it.

The United States, however, continues to contradict its own pledges and the 30th UNGA resolution by maintaining its military presence in south Korea and by refusing to talk with the DPRK.

A war atmosphere was generated on the Korean Peninsula as a result of ceaseless war games aimed at the DPRK, including "Team Spirit '78," the largest south Korean-American joint exercise of the sort since the armistice in 1953. The American air force and naval presence is now being beefed up under the pretext of the "troop pullout."

This situation shows graphically where the cause of tension on the Korean Peninsula is.

Making lip-service to north-south "talks" or "collaboration," the Pak Jung Hi junta persists in the schemings for confrontation and division.

The Japanese authorities remain opposed to the projected pullout of American forces from south Korea and plays a big role in the "two-Korea" policy.

Under these circumstances, the Korean people will intensify their strivings for independent and peaceful reunification in the New Year. They will uphold the three principles and the five-point program for reunification, both set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

We, the Korean nationals resident in this country, resolve to join with the people in the fatherland in rallying behind President Kim Il Sung and in endeavoring to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of our homeland through deeper international solidarity with the peace-loving world public.

Convinced that all the readers of *The People's Korea* will continue your unreserved support to the reunification effort of the Korean people in the New Year, I wish you a fresh success in your work and greater happiness.

News in Brief

Dec. 9

• Kim Sang Jun, Ambassador of the DPRK to Viet Nam, paid a farewell call on Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Dec. 10

• Friendship games between the February 8 men's and women's table tennis teams of the DPRK and the August 1 men's and women's table tennis teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were held at the gymnasium of the February 8 sports team.

Dec. 11

• Vitomir Sudarski, General Secretary of Services of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

• Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop on a visit to his country.

Expressing full support to the Korean people's cause of the reunification of the country, the President denounced the "two Koreas" plot and "cross recognition doctrine" of the internal and external splittists as an act of obstructing the reunification of Korea.

Dec. 12

• An agreement on news exchange and cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Viet Nam News Agency was signed in Hanoi.

• The Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association was inaugurated.

Its inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang.

Ryu Gum Son was elected chairman of the association.

The meeting adopted a letter to His Excellency Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Dec. 15

• A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1979 between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

• The State Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe of the DPRK headed by Choe Yun Son left Pyongyang for Burma by special plane.

• Son Chang Su, newly-appointed Ambassador of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Benin, presented his letter of credence to Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin.

The President said that the Benin people unconditionally support the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

Dec. 16

• A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok left Pyongyang by train for a visit to China.

(KCNA)

Review of 1978 Performance of Pak Jung Hi Junta

— *Memorandum of Peaceful Reunification Committee* —

PYONGYANG December 27 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published on December 26 a memorandum exposing the criminal acts committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the country and the nation during this whole year.

☆ ☆

Pursued "Two Koreas" Policy

In the first part the memorandum roundly exposes that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in Korean skin have feverishly pursued this year the treacherous "two Koreas" policy to divide one Korea into two.

It says:

Their splittist acts were clearly illustrated, above all, by their words and deeds against peaceful reunification.

On January 18 when the hearts of all the south Korean people were swelling with ardent desire for reunification entering the new year, traitor Pak Jung Hi at his "new year's press conference" again opposed reunification, claiming that "Now the preservation of peace is more important than unification." "The national strength should be built up till the situation is ripe and the north and the south should peacefully co-exist" and brought forth again such splittist proposals as "simultaneous UN membership for the north and the south". (south Korean "Radio Chungang," January 18, 1978)

The splittist nature of the south Korean puppets stood out in bold relief in their feverish activities during this year to bring to realisation the "cross recognition theory," a brain-child of the United States.

At a tea-party with "Mindan"-lining Koreans from Japan visiting south Korea in May, traitor Pak Jung Hi said that "We are promoting something like cross recognition, regarding it worth being valued under the given conditions" and the south Korean puppet foreign minister told south Korean reporters that "We favour a cross recognition of the north and the south by the Western side and the communist bloc, if it is made on the principle of reciprocity". (south Korean "Radio Chungang," May 23 and 29, 1978)

The south Korean puppet clique have foolishly made sheep's eyes at socialist countries and tried to have access to them with the design to open a door of "cross recognition" and made no scruple of disguising themselves as "friends" of new-born independent countries.

The splittist acts of the south Korean puppets, however, met each time with unanimous denunciation and opposition of public opinion at home and abroad and went bankrupt.

The south Korean puppets themselves admitted this.

The true color of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in seeking "two Koreas" was brought into boldest relief particularly by their "proposal for north-south economic cooperation."

In his "special talk" on June 23, traitor Pak Jung Hi brought forth the "proposal for economic cooperation" to conduct "trade," "technical cooperation" and "cooperation in capital" on the private basis between the north and the south and set up a "consultative body" for this. (south Korean "Radio Chungang," June 23, 1978)

It was the "second splittist declaration" which the south Korean puppets published to save their face with their "June 23 special statement" proving a gross blunder and things turning unfavorable to them at home and abroad.

It is illogical to talk about "economic cooperation" with us while crying for "prevailing over communism" and "destroying communism."

Obviously, the south Korean puppet clique tried to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by gilding their national splittism. But, they could convince nobody with such ueglers

Then, the south Korean puppets again harped on the monosyllable old theme of split in the latter half of the year.

In his interview with a correspondent of the French paper "Figaro" on October 25, traitor Pak Jung Hi chanted the ballad of division, arguing that "North and south Korea should enter the United Nations simultaneously," talking again about the "preservation of peace" and "co-existence" which he had brought forward at the beginning of the year. (south Korean "Radio Chungang," October 26, 1978)

By twanging the harp of "two Koreas" by turns almost every day, the puppets showed that they did not have the least intention to reunify the country, but had only the splittist design.

The criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for creating "two Koreas" went to the extent of openly obstructing the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo toward the end of November.

The "two Koreas" plot persistently hatched by the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique this year was the most anti-popular and treacherous of all the crimes they have committed against the nation.

Depended More on Foreign Forces

In the second part, the memorandum exposes that the south Korean puppets have more persistently pursued the policy of dependence on foreign forces in 1978 than in any other years, losing their own senses and dancing to others' tune, in defiance of the unanimous desire and demand of the nation.

It continues:

Each page of the calendar of 1978 bears the footprints of the south Korean puppets who busied themselves, going from one place to another, to fasten to south Korea the U.S. forces, the main obstacle to national reunification.

At the "new year's press conference" on January 18, traitor Pak Jung Hi raised a shrill cry, feeling that topknots would fall down from their heads, if "Uncle Sam" present in south Korea got out of there.

At the plenary session of the "national assembly" on February 28, puppet prime minister Choe Gyu Ha blared that he would "step up diplomacy for security vis-a-vis the United States," asking the United States to postpone the withdrawal of its forces or "take compensatory measures to make up for the pullout" and early in March, puppet foreign minister Pak Dong Jin flew to the United States to carry it into practice. (south Korean "Radio Christian," February 28, 1978; south Korean "Radio Tongyang" March. 7, 1978)

The south Korean puppets resorted to desperate manoeuvres to bar the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops whenever an opportunity presented itself, namely, at the closed-door talks between Pak Jung Hi and Brzezinski, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security, held in Seoul on May 25 and the "south Korea-U.S. annual consultative meeting for security" held in San Diego, the United States, on July 27 and 28.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors made no scruple to beg for cooperation of the Japanese reactionaries in fastening to south Korea the U.S. forces, the axis of the "two Koreas" policy.

At the 7th general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians league" held in Seoul on January 13, the puppets persuaded their Japanese master into adopting a joint statement against the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops and letters to the U.S. President and the Chairmen of the both U.S. Houses and made the "south Korea-Japan joint friendship meeting" held in Tokyo on October 20 adopt a "declaration" opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. (south Korean "Radio Christian," January 13, 1978; south Korean "Radio Chungang," October 20, 1978)

At the 7th general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarian league" held in Seoul on January 13, 1978, the Pak Jung Hi junta persuaded the Japanese side into adopting a joint statement against the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops.

The treacherous acts of the south Korean puppets to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression troops within the country for ever found concentric manifestation in the activation of the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command" on November 7.

By creating the so-called "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command" together with their American master, the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors sought to fasten the U.S. forces to south Korea for ever and laid another barrier in the way of independent reunification and committed an unpardonable treachery for leaving a half of the country to U.S. imperialism as its colony and military base indefinitely.

Regarding dependence on Japan as another means of their survival, the puppets have placed south Korea under a tighter control and yoke of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique had repeated criminal huddles to strengthen "south Korea-Japan adhesion," crying more loudly for "friendship" and "cooperation" with the Japanese reactionaries from the outset of 1978.

Especially at the 10th "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial meeting" held on September 3 and 4, the south Korean puppets allowed the free fishing by Japanese fishing boats in the waters around Tok-do island, a part of the territory of our country, yielding to the "territorial claim" of the Japanese reactionaries for the island. (Jiji, September 5, 1978, Tokyo; south Korean "Radio Munhwa," September 7, 1978)

The treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique in their dealing with Japan found a more grave manifestation in their moves to realise the "exchange of ratifications" of the "continental shelf agreement."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique added another dark page to the records of their treacherous crimes by exchanging "ratifications of the continental shelf agreement" with the Japanese reactionaries on June 22, defying the opposition of all the compatriots.

Offering everything on the altar of outside forces, the south Korean traitor clique have placed economy, too, more thoroughly in the clutches of foreign monopoly capital.

This year, the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique worked out a plan to induce 3,080 million dollars in loans and 80 million dollars in the form of direct investment from the United States, Japan and Western Europe and busily prowled about in mendicant trips from the beginning of the year. (south Korean "Kyonghyang Sinmun," February 10, 1978; south Korean "Hanguk Ilbo," February 17, 1978)

To earn a few dollars, the south Korean traitor clique have offered a great many Korean women on the altar of *kisaeng* tourism and worked out even a "man-power export" plan to sell 75,000 workers to foreign labour markets and have feverishly pressed ahead with it. (south Korean "Radio Tongyang", April 7, 1978)

The Pak Jung Hi traitors have also traded off a large number of compatriots abroad as life slaves under the cloak of "emigration."

As many as 30,217 compatriots had been sold to Central and South America by April, falling victims to the trade of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in fellow-countrymen. (south Korean "Radio Munhwa," April 14, 1978)

Our compatriots who have been sold to different parts of the world in cursed "manpower export" and "emigration" are now living a bitter and hard life, subjected to inhumane maltreatment and humiliation.

The hateful treacheries of the south Korean rulers who live with foreign forces, building a wall between them and the fellow countrymen are most disgusting and stinking of all the crimes committed on the globe today.

History and people will never pardon these flunkeyist treacherous acts of the puppets to be cursed down through generations, but will surely settle scores with them when the time comes.

In March, 1978, the largest-scale military exercise after the Korean War "Team Spirit '78" was held with the attendance of the U.S. forces.

Reinforced "Yusin" System

In the third part the memorandum says that this year the south Korean puppets have reinforced the "*yusin*" fascist system, suppressed and murdered in cold blood a large number of patriots and people and turned south Korea into a graveyard of democracy never to be seen in any other part of the world.

These truculent stranglers of human rights bound the people hand and foot with the fascist "emergency decrees" unprecedented in the world history of laws and indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned guiltless people without warrants; they committed like an annual routine the inhuman brutalities of taking people to the secret rooms of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and bestially torturing them and murdering them in cold blood.

Even according to extremely limited data that leaked out, despite the tight gag on the press and strict news blackout, the south Korean fascist maniacs this year perpetrated shuddering crimes by cracking down upon more than 645,000 patriots and people of all strata as targets of legal investigation, bringing formal lawsuits against over 387,000 of them and sentencing many people to death and heavy penalties.

The thugs who have spent the year with butchering, taking no thought of the law and compatriots, already at the beginning of the year, set 1978 as a "year of elections" for readjusting the system to put fresh muscles into the fascist repressive system and staged one deceptive "election" farce after another all the year round.

Through the marathon-style "elections," one following on the heels of the other, they made a desperate bid to further strenghten the "*yusin*" fascist system and steadily increase the repressive force.

While advertising "democracy" and displaying feverish activities to readjust the system with the "voting slip" in one hand, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique threatened the people and kicked about in fascist suppression with a dagger in the other.

On February 2 traitor Pak Jung Hi showed up at the puppet ministry of education in his socalled "new year's inspection" and blustered that he would "never tolerate any action spoiling the atmosphere of study with much idle chatter about restoration of democracy, freedom and system," complaining that "in each election year some students openly ferment troubles". (south Korean "Radio Chungang," February 2, 1978)

In his "new year's inspection of the ministry of justice" on February 7 Pak Jung Hi the puppet ordered it "to tighten the control especially this year, as it is a year of election." (south Korean "Radio Chungang," February 7, 1978)

The outbursts of the south Korean military hooligans signalling butchery were carried into action.

Early this year the puppets imprisoned on the charge of "interference with a government official in the performance of his special duties" Kim Ok Du and Han Hwa Gap, former secretaries of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung who was in custody at the hospital attached to Seoul University, when they asked for an interview with him, and on January 19, imposed three years of imprisonment and forfeiture of qualification upon poet Chang Gi Pyo whom they had tortured and put to trials after arresting him on the charge of the violation of the "anti-communist law" and "emergency decree No. 9". (Jiji, January 6, 1978 and January 19, 1978, Seoul)

The suppressive brutalities of the south Korean fascist group became more frantic with the approach of the new school year and the spring season.

On February 24 alone Pak Jung Hi the puppet sentenced student Pak Jung Ryol of Seoul University, son of pastor Pak Hyong Gyu, to two years in prison on the charge of "violation of emergency decrees" and held three other murderous trials.

The south Korean fascist group cracked down more furiously upon democratic forces around March1.

At dead of night on February 25, puppet Pak Jung Hi arrestedQuaker Ham Sok Hon who had read a "March 1 declaration for democracy" in a prayer meeting on the previous day, pastor Mun Ik Hwan who had authored it and An Song Ryol, chairman of the "consultative council of south Korean human rights movement" who had went round to collect signatures on the declaration, and on February 27 the gangster committed the fascist outrage of placing under house arrest ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, Kim Gwan Sok, chairman of the "council of Christian churches" and 26 other pastors and intellectuals for having planned a lecture at the Christian hall. (Jiji, February 26, 1978, Seoul; AP, February 28, 1978, Seoul)

Not a day passes in south Korea without fascist bayonet-brandishing and nobody is free from the suppression at the point of the bayonet.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's suppression of the people was further intensified around the "election to the national conference for unification" and puppet presidential "election."

On May 8, when 1,500 students of Seoul University rose in a demonstration against the "election to the national conference for unification," demanding the repeal of "*yusin* constitution" and withdrawal of "emergency decrees," the south Korean rulers let loose over 500 armed police to bestially crack down upon them and arrest and imprison many students. On May 9 they mobilised 200 mobile police to barbarously suppress the righteous advance of the students of the Rihwa Women's University. On May 16, when students of the "Hanguk Theological College" started a meeting and sit-in against the "election," they sent a large number of armed police into the college and clubbed students, injured several students and took over ten others to prison. Not contented with knocking students with bayonets and clubs, they committed the fascist outrage of issuing a "closure order" to the college and closing it by force. (Jiji, May 8 and May 16, 1978, Seoul; AP, May 9, 1978, Seoul)

The Pak Jung Hi military gang, refusing to release Japan-born Korean student So Jun Sik who had served out his seven-year term in prison as of May 27, committed the dastardly act of reimprisoning him by transferring him from Chonju prison to Taejon prison on the pretext of "care and custody for security" under the "public security law," a hideous fascist evil law. (Jiji, May 27, 1978, Taejon)

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique suppressed at the point of the bayonet students of the agricultural college of Seoul University when they started a demonstration on June 1 in demand of the "withdrawal of the dictatorial regime" and the "repeal of *yusin* constitution" and arrested and imprisoned a number of them. On June 12, they set in motion over 400 mobile police to brutally crack down with clubs and tear gas upon students of Seoul University who were demanding the repeal of the "*yusin* system" and dissolution of the "national conference for unification". (KNS, June 2, 1978, Tokyo; AFP, Reuter and UPI, June 12, 1978, Seoul)

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique launched a more furious repressive campaign on the threshold of the "election" to the puppet national assembly.

On September 22, when women textile workers who had been discharged from the Inchon Mill of the Tongi Textile last spring and over 400 young workers rose in a street demonstration, shouting "better to die standing than to live sitting!" the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique mobilised more than 400 police in uniform and plain clothes to suppress them at the point of the bayonet and imprison over 20 of them. (KNS, September 25, 1978, Tokyo)

The south Korean fascist maniacs indiscriminately suppressed 2,000 students of Kyongbuk University who came out in a massive anti-"government" demonstration on November 7 in demand of the democratisation of campus, freedom of the press and withdrawal of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and raised a wholesale repressive din, inflicting heavy and light injuries upon over 50 students and imprisoning more than 100 students. (Jiji, November 10, 1978, Seoul)

The Pak Jung Hi traitor clique kicked up malicious "anti-communist" rackets all through the year to justify their bestial suppression.

They held on January 27 what they called regular meeting of the "anti-communist league" and got off into anti-communist hysteria, crying that "the anti-communist movement must not be a sentimental and idealistic one but should be developed into a theoretical anti-communist movement." (south Korean "Radio Chungang", January 27, 1978)

The puppet minister of culture and information, at the "celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the south Korean anti-communist league" on June 15, blared that "the anti-communist struggle must be continued and developed to a dimension of a national-salvation movement". (south Korean "Radio Christian," June 15, 1978)

Indeed, the thrice-cursed "anti-communist" fascistization scheme of the south Korean rulers who, in Korean skin, violated the human rights of Koreans, have brought too great disasters and losses to the south Korean people.

Madly Raised War Rackets

In the fourth part, the memorandum exposes that this year the south Korean puppet clique have persistently committed criminal acts against the peace of the country and the cause of its peaceful reunification and madly raised war rackets.

The memorandum continues:

At the graduation ceremony of the "military academy," of the puppet army held early in April, traitor Pak Jung Hi openly agitated a war of aggression against the north, arguing that "to win in the north-south confrontation is the only way of survival." In his "speech of administrative policies" at the puppet national assembly on October 4, he cried for "the promotion of the program of increasing the combat power of the ROK army," "build up of war industry," "acceleration of the increase of the combat power of the homeland defence reserve force," "perfection of the civil defence system" and "continued joint military exercises with U.S. forces." (south Korean "Radio Chungang," April 4 and October 4, 1978)

The south Korean puppet clique hastened arms reinforcement and war preparations in full scale, while inciting confrontation and a war atmosphere.

In accordance with the "program of increasing the combat power of the ROK army" beginning in 1977, the military expenditure showed an explosive jump in south Korea.

Its proportion in the "total budgetary outlay" of the puppets for 1978 was 35.6 per cent, or a 27.2 per cent increment above the previous year's.

The south Korean puppet clique have militarized economy in league with foreign munitions monopolies, and madly fostered munitions industry and tried to possess even nuclear weapons under the signboard of so-called "independent national defence" and "reinforcemnet of combat power."

The south Korean puppet clique have introduced large quantities of mass destruction weapons and combat equipment from the United States this year.

According to an announcement of the U.S. Defence Department, the south Korean puppets brought in mass-destruction weapons and military equipment worth 489 million dollars including Phantom fighters and guided missiles from the United States in a year-long period by September 21 this year in the form of arms sales credit. This means an increase of more than 10 per cent above that in the previous fiscal year. (south Korean "Radio Chungang," October 3, 1978; south Korean "Radio Tongyang" October 7, 1978)

The south Korean puppets leave no stone unturned in their bid to bring in more weapons and equipment from the United States in future.

The criminal war moves of the south Korean ruling quarters found concentric expression especially in their adventurous military exercises simulating an attack on the northern half of the Republic and their military provocations.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continuously staged "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercises" all the year round since they discussed the question of intensifying "joint operation exercises" with U.S. forces at the "10th south Korea-U.S. annual consultative meeting for security" held in July last year.

The south Korean warmaniacs held between March 7 and 17 a "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" code-named "Team Spirit '78," the largest in scale since the Korean War, which was participated in by 73,000 men of the south Korean puppet ground, naval and air forces, 23,000 men of reinforcements from the U.S. mainland and Pacific region and 22,000 U.S. troops occupying south Korea, more than 118,000 in all.

South Korean puppet defence minister Ro Jae Hyon stated that "such huge scale south Korea-U.S. joint military exercises as "Team Spirit'78" will be continuously held in the future". (south Korean "Radio Chungang," March 3, 1978)

After March, the south Korean puppet clique staged several other "joint operation exercises" with U.S. forces.

While frequently staging "joint military exercises" with U.S. forces, the south Korean bellicose elements ceaselessly staged separate military exercises of the puppet army on the front and in the rear.

On June 16, the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique held what they called "special warfare exercise for destroying communism" which was claimed to be the "biggest" in scale since the rigging up of the puppet army in the areas adjoining the Military Demarcation Line in the central western sector of the front. (south Korean "Radio Munhwa," June 16, 1978)

As "UN commander" Vessey confessed, in south Korea, in fact, "south Korea and the United States hold joint exercises, which are not reported in newspapers, almost every day on the ground and in the air and sea". (south Korean "Radio Chungang," May 17, 1978)

Besides the puppet army 7[illegible]000 strong, the "homeland defence re[illegible] force," "student homeland defence corps" and "civil defence corps" were driven into war exercises almost every day and even mothers of babies and pregnant women were forced into military exercises with rifles on their shoulders at midnight.

In Kyonggi Province, even white-haired old folks past seventy were driven into military exercises to do "free gymnastics of the ROK army" and "ball firing practice". (south Korean "Radio Chungang," March 31, 1978 and April 20, 1978)

The south Korean puppet clique have not only held reckless war exercises without cessation, but became more malicious in their military provocations against us on the ground and in the air and sea.

The cases of the military provocations committed by the enemy against us and his violation of the armistice agreement as of October 20 entering this year totalled more than 19,400.

All these ill-boding acts perpetrated in south Korea clearly show that the new war provocation manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have reached a very grave stage and they may play a reckless war gamble any moment.

In conclusion, the memorandum stresses:

This year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have recklessly committed insane acts on the road of division and treachery, fascism and war, thus adding new grave crimes to the crimes they had already committed.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the heinous traitors to the nation and vicious warmaniacs and enemy of the peaceful reunification who commit still immeasurable crimes against the country and the nation as the days and years go by.

We sternly denounce with bitter national wrath the accursed criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique who, acting as henchmen of the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces, are imposing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland earnestly appeals to the south Korean people of all strata to turn out more courageously in the righteous struggle to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi "*yusin*" dictatorship and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the united strength of the whole nation.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our firm belief that all the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples the world over will pay greater attention to the Korean question and extend more active support and encouragement to the just cause of our people in the struggle for curbing and smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

S. Korea-U.S. Arms Buildup: Highly Destabilizing

Last year's military situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula clearly indicated that the U.S. authorities and the Pak junta were stepping up the war atmosphere by reinforcing their armed forces and staging combined war games repeatedly. It is clear to all eyes that there is no "threat of southward invasion from the north" but that there is a threat of northward invasion from the south.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has this to say:

"The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities keep on fussing about the fictitious 'threat of southward invasion.' In Korea today there exists the threat of northward invasion from the south, not the threat of 'southward invasion' from the north. Not we but precisely the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are creating the danger of war."(Talk with Editor-in-Chief of Japanese Magazine "Sekai," Mar. 28, 1976)

On January 4, the U.S. authorities said that it planned to review its decision to withdraw troops from south Korea in light of new intelligence estimates showing the existence of substantially more north Korean troops than previously thought.

The Defence Department said intelligence experts, after a recent analysis, had concluded that they had underestimated north Korean military strength.

Repeated War Games

Since Jimmy Carter took office as U.S. President, the administration has deliberately exaggerated public arguments opposing the withdrawal plan,while repeatedly staging large-scale combined war games one after another with the south Korean Pak junta on the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion from the north."

Among other things, the 11-day joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit '78", the largest of the kind in scale after the 1953 Korean ceasefire, was held from Mar. 7 to 18 by mobilizing 107,000 American and south Korean troops. As many as 65,000 south Koreans and 20,000 GIs stationed in south Korea participated in the exercise with 22,000 U.S. combat personnel brought from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific regions.

Also, as a nuclear war game the exercise involved sophisticated military equipment such as Lance missiles which can be equipped with nuclear and neutron warheads; the nuclear-armed carrier *Midway*; B-52 strategic bombers.

From the beginning of last year, the "south Korea-U.S. combined military maneuvers" were frequently staged around the Korean Peninsula and in the vast areas of the Far East.

On Jan. 17, the "Emergency Mobilisation Exercise" was unfolded in a simulated "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula, involving the Marines in Iwakuni and Okinawa. At the Iwakuni base, the Marines' first air-wing "scrambled" on the evening of Jan. 17. Simultaneously, the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa were also put on stand-by.

It is reported that RF-4Bs (phantom-type reconnaissance planes) and the U.S. carrier *Coral Sea* of the Seventh Fleet were mobilised for the exercise.

From Jan. 21 to Feb. 14 Operation "Coronet Conder" was staged in the sky over south Korea, in which eight U.S. air force F-15 Eagles were mobilized.

At the same time, a sky truck which carried many pilots receiving training and 10 OV Bronco attacks took part in the combined exercise.

Operation "Condor Hawk" was staged from Feb. 24 to Mar. 20. Though no details were announced about the exercise, one squadron of A7D Corsairs II (18 aircraft) and high performance, modern close air-support aircraft participated in the exercise for the first time from the U.S. mainland to south Korea.

Following Operation "Condor Hawk," "Condor Falcon" was unfolded from Mar. 1 to Mar. 22.

In connection with the purpose of the combined exercises staged in this period, a spokesman for the U.S. Tactical Air Command(TAC) said that the exercises had been staged to get the pilots and soldiers familiarized with the topographical conditions of south Korea. However, the real purpose of these military exercises was to increase the combat capacity of the U.S. forces directed against the Korean Peninsula and to strengthen their "combat capability" against the north as their imaginary "enemy."

Prior to these military maneuvers, a military exercise codenamed "Ssangryong No. 7," the largest-scale exercise of all the south Korea-U.S. joint landing operations, was staged near Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, and a south Korea-U.S. joint anti-submarine operational exercise was held in the East Sea in December,1977,and a south Korea-Japan joint military maneuver, the largest of its kind since the termination of the Second World War, was staged in October, 1977.

In November 1977, thousands of U.S. marines belonging to the Third Marine Division based in Japan staged an amphibious exercise codenamed "Cafex" in south Korea. The exercise lasted untill January 1978, aimed to test the landing capacity of the Marines in the coldest season and the air-support capacity.

The exercise "Team Spirit '78" was followed by a "river-crossing operation" by the U.S. forces and the puppet army along the line of the River Rimjingang in the central western sector of the front (at the end of April); a "south Korea-U.S. combined landing operation" codenamed "Ssangryong No.8" in the areas of Pohang on the eastern coast (in mid-June); a "new-type equipment operation exercise"; and a "south Korea-U.S. combined artillery support exercise" in the western sector of the front (in July).

Mil. Transfer

Instead of pulling out its troops from south Korea, the U.S. is bent on augmenting military power around the Korean Peninsula as a whole , and is reinforcing its three services stationed in south Korea.

The nature of the U.S. policy of "pulling out its troops from south Korea" is seen in the national defence budget for FY 1979 proposed by the Carter administration. The budget for national defense totalling 128.4 billion dollars passed the House in August last year. The Carter administration is committed to giving 1,900-million dollar military aid to Seoul as supplementary measures to offset the planned "U.S. troop pullout." The proposed amount for last year totalled 277 million dollars. In addition, weaponry worth 800 million dollars will be transferred to south Korea from the American military inventory.

In the first half of last year alone, the U.S. increased its ground force by 2,600 men. The U.S. deployed in south Korea a company of "TOW" missiles which had never been deployed in a foreign base.

AF Reinforcement

What is remarkable about Washington's military augmentation in south Korea is the reinforcement of the air force.

The 497th tactical fighter squadron was established on Nov. 8 in south Korea, based in the Taegu AFB. For this purpose, the U.S. administration brought into south Korea early in November last year F-4D Phantom fighter bombers which it had decided to deploy additionally there and hundreds of men of the air force attached to them.

Two of the U.S. air force's AWCS radar planes were sent to south Korea to take part in a military exercise there.

The Carter administration on Nov. 26 also confirmed its basic plan to sell sophisticated F-16 fighter planes to south Korea.

Earlier, a Pentagon document disclosed that Washington would transfer 19 Phantom fighter bombers this year to south Korea in order to increase the puppet air force.

Regarding of the augmentation of the U.S. air force in south Korea, attention must be focused on the expansion of Osan Air Base, Kyonggi Province, and Kunsan Air Base, North Cholla Province. For the construction of storage tanks to hold 140,000 barrels of jet fuel at the Osan AFB, 5.1 million dollars will be used and for the construction of similar facilities at the Kunsan AFB in Kyonggi Province used.

These facilities will be used for preparing large quantities of air-delivered munitions for employment in a short period of time. This will be accompanied by systems for assembling weapons and loading munitions on ejector racks and storing them prior to transfer to fighter aircraft.

The Carter administration has already transferred to Seoul large quantities of nuclear and other weapons and militarty equipment under the pretext of "compensatory measures."

In November last year, the "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" was inaugurated with the participation of the U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and his south Korean counterpart in order to demonstrate the U.S. intention to maintain its colonial rule over south Korea without withdrawing its troops, support the south Korean Pak junta isolated and rejected internally and externally and to back the creation of "two Koreas" by force of arms.

Through the inauguration of this commamd, the U.S. tries to find a pretext for legalizing its troops' occupation of south Korea, while the UN resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of its troops wearing the berets of the "UN forces" was adopted and the voices of the world people demanding its implementation were ringing out louder.

On the third day of "Team Spirit 78," Mar. 9 last year, near Uijongbu, north of Seoul, a Lance missile, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead or a neutron warhead, was seen being trained at an unspecified target in the north across the DMZ.

Under the bright light of fares, U.S. marines dispatched from Okinawa and south Korean puppet marines engage in joint training aboard amphibious armored cars 30 kilometers north of Pohang, North Kyongsang Province.

American Officials: No Threat from North

Follow the arguments of U.S. officials which celarly show that there exists no threat of "southward invasion" from the north.

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States:

I think Park is much too autocratic and has very little concern about human freedom and human rights. Our commitment is not to Park. Our long-standing commitment has been to the people of south Korea. I think that to reduce our land forces in south Korea gradually over a period of years would be an appropriate action to take.

Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Senate Majority Leader:

Finally, there is the question of U.S. military withdrawal. The question is often asked: How long will the commitment last? Clearly, a precipitous pullout by the United States, even if it did not open the door to military attack from the North, would shake the government of south Korea to its very foundations. The reactions of an embittered political opposition and from within the military establishment are not measurable. Moreover, it is entirely possible that the deep-seated sentiments for Korean unification would surface in both North and South. The potential for spreading instability would be very great.

Notwithstanding, outward appearances, then, the basis for the Japanese concern regarding the Korean Peninsula is very real. In short, Korea is a time-bomb which has yet to be defused.

Abner J. Mikwa, Senator:

American defense of the regime in south Korea continues, and despite the so-called Nixon Doctrine the current administration comes perilously close to continuing our pre-Vietnam policy.

In Asia, our foreign policy, in spite of the tragedy of Vietnam, remains essentially unaltered.

We continue to maintain a division in south Korea despite Defense Secretary Laird's conviction that a "large-scale conventional attack on south Korea is not likely in the future."

Donald M. Fraser, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements:

The greatest threat to the stability and security of south Korea arises not from external aggression but from the oppressive nature of the south Korean Government itself. Can a government remain stable and secure when it maintains control of its people through execution, torture, silencing dissent and arbitrary arrest and detention? South Korea's stability rests on the quicksand of oppression.

U.S. military assistance to countries with oppressive regimes is not only morally wrong but practically unsound.

Because the south Korean Government is increasingly oppressive and pays little heed to internationally recognized human rights for the Korean people, the military assistance to south Korea should be reduced or eliminated.

John Herz, Prof. of New York City University:

We might find ourselves in a second Korean war, another Vietnam.

The American public is blissfully ignorant of one aspect of the situation over there that strikes me as fairly ominous...the regime, lacking any popular basis of support, has become increasingly jittery, overreacting to the slightest provocation. Under such conditions, might not the regime in Seoul be tempted to distract attention from domestic affairs and focus it on North-South relations by creating an incident to involve the nation in military strife?

Leonard C. Meeker, former legal adviser to the State Department:

Special dangers exist for the United States in Korea as a result of the present political and military situation.

The facts on the ground are that American troops are positioned up against the Demilitarized Zone integrated with those of South Korea. Thus, as matters now stand, our forces could at once be implicated in fact in hostilities resulting from military adventures that might be undertaken by the South; this possibility cannot be excluded in view of the known proclivity of dictators who are in trouble at home to try to save themselves through plunging into military action abroad.

If the U.S. forces in south Korea became involved in hostilities by reason of being on the firing line, we would face the prospect of a sudden decision by the Executive for extending military action against north Korea, in the absence of meaningful consideration by the Congress. Thus without a deliberated decision on our part to go to war in Korea, the United States could again, as in Vietnam, be engaged directly in an Asian land war.

Dawn Has Begun

Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate and one of the dissident leaders, had his five-year term suspended on December 27 last year and was released. (the Dec. 27 issue) He had been detained for about 2 years and 10 months in connection with the March 1, 1976 "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation".

Immediately after his release he contributed his memoirs to the Japanese vernacular daily The Asahi Shimbun on Dec. 30.

After stating how he spent his prison life, he said in his memoirs that he believes in a final victory of the movement for democracy.

Follow excerpts from his memoirs:

☆ ☆

I have three principles of my own toward politics.

The first one is to live together with history. I have no interest in leading my own short life apart from history.

The second one is to stand on the side of the popular masses. Under whatever circumstances, I stand by the side of the masses of people. What I want to say here is that the United States, which has seemed publicly committed to support majority, has recently been supporting minority. After the Second World War, the United States gave military and economic aids to any dictatorial regimes if they were anti-communist. The U.S., which has come to associate itself with minority, is now faced with policy bankruptcy, severely shaken in every corner of the world.

Although in the past the power of the masses was not big, now is the time when education is available widely and the popular masses have a considerably high political awareness and their personality should be highly respected. All now depend on the will of the masses.

The third one is to respect human rights. Any state, any government and any unity of a nation are for human rights. No state and no government are necessary if they do not guarantee human rights.

These three can be best served by democracy. Democracy enables the people to recognize any political and economical evils, as it guarantees freedom of speech observed. Although in this country there are wrong-doings tens of times larger than the Lockheed scandal, they remain covered. Even such an evil becomes a world-scale zaibatsu in only 10 and so years is left unpunished.

Only democracy is the most effective guarantee of national security and leads us to reunification.

The first step to north-south reunification is coexistent reunification. We neither can permit ourselves to be communized nor should we try to change the system in the north. South Korea can demand a reunification as equally coexistent with the north only when she has brought about democracy.

As earlier I have referred to my belief in the popular masses there might be a question whether the south Korean popular masses have potential. In this respect, it is symbolic that Japan, China and north and south Koreas took the 1st to 4th positions in the last Asiad. These four have relatively high educational standards, which make it possible for their economic construction and politics to develop.

The will of the south Korean popular masses was made clear in the results of the last election to the national assemblymen. The government is losing confidence. Of course, with their sophisticated technology of dictatorship, the authorities might be able to suppress the majority temporarily. But a situation like Iran's will develop once the silent masses of the people get angry.

I favor non-violence. To make use of violence runs counter to my belief: In this respect the government is professional. The problem of south Korea will be solved if 1% of the population are willing to go to prison in demand of justice and human rights. The popular masses will make a sit-in in the streets in succession. There will be no need to throw stones to policemen: If a man is walked, a popular reaction should be such that one man after another asks himself to be walked to prison, filling prisons.

He who has usurped a regime with bayonets does rule with bayonets. This course is entirely different from what I want to take. Even if we cannot attain our goal in our generation, it won't be bad to take time.

However, I feel from the recent situation that a great change has begun to dawn from the far horizon.

Kim Dae Jung's Struggle Against Dictatorship

Kim Dae Jung is an arch political foe of Pak Jung Hi and a democrat.

As a member of the 6th, 7th and 8th "National Assembly" he worked for many years to win the freedom and right of political activity in south Korea.

Kim Dae Jung travelled between Japan and the United States in order to denounce the fascist dictatorship of the south Korean authorities.

In particular, in July, 1973 he formed the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Acceleration of Reunification" in the United States.

Kim Dae Jung was carrying vigorous political activity abroad for the democratic rights of the south Korean people and the country's reunification when he was abducted in Tokyo in August, 1973.

Follow major events in the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case:

July 10, 1973: Kim Dae Jung left the United States for Japan.

Aug. 8, 1973: Kim Dae Jung was abducted from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul.

Aug. 23, 1973: The Japanese government implied at the Diet, that the kidnapping was the act of the KCIA.

Feb. 5, 1973: The Japan National Police Agency drew a conclusion that Kim Dong Un, first secretary at the south Korean Embassy in Tokyo, was one of the kidnappers of Kim Dae Jung and requested him to present himself before the agency.

Nov. 2, 1973: Then puppet premier Kim Jong Pil came to Japan for a so-called first "political settlement" of the Kim Dae Jung case.

Aug. 14 1974: The south Korean "regime" warned the Japanese government to stop trying to investigate Kim Dong Un.

July 23, 1975: A Japan-south Korea Foreign Ministerial Conference was held in Seoul for the second "political settlement."

March 1, 1976: South Korean dissidents including Kim Dae Jung made public a "Declaration for Democracy", calling for the resignation of Pak Jung Hi and restoration of democracy.

Aug. 28, 1976: The Seoul District Court sentenced Kim Dae Jung to an eight year prison term under "presidential emergency measures No. 9" in connection with the "Manifesto for Democracy."

Kim Dae Jung

June 22, 1977: Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the KCIA testified before the U. S. House of Representatives that Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by KCIA and that the Japanese authorities had known the plan of KCIA beforehand and requested the south Korean authorities to stop the kidnapping plan.

Dec. 19, 1977: Kim Dae Jung was taken to the Seoul National University Hospital from the prison in South Kyongsang Province for medical treatment.

Sep. 6, 1978: Kim Dae Jung began a hunger strike demanding transfer to the prison.

Pak Junta's Oppression Campaign '78

Follow the major incidents of oppression committed by the Pak junta in 1978.

Feb. 10:

Seven students of Yonse University were found "guilty" on the charges of violating "presidential emergency measures No. 9," in connection with a campus demonstration at Yonse University.

Feb. 11:

Puppet premier Choe Gyu Ha said at a meeting of rectors of public and private universities that the "government" authorities would never tolerate an anti-"government" movement of students.

Feb. 17-21:

A total of 2,236 students of 11 universities including Yonse University and Chonnam University were punished by the university authorities on the pretext of low academic achievements.

Feb. 24:

Kim Sung Gyun, ex-Editor-in-Chief of the "Sasang Gye", a theoretical magazine, who published "five gangs of bandits" by poet Kim Ji Ha in the magazine was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment.

Mar. 16:

Cho Nam Gi, president of the National Council of Churches for Human Rights and the Rev. Kim Sang Gun of the Sudo Church were arrested in connection with the "Manifesto for Democracy" in March of 1976.

Apr. 26:

Sixty-eight women workers of a textile plant in Inchon who protested against the suppression of the activities of their labor union by the authorities, were arrested.

June 30:

Ryang Song U, a dissident poet who contributed a long poem to a Japanese magazine, was sentenced to 3year prison term for violating "presidential emergency measures No. 9."

Aug.10:

A total of 458 students of Yonse University who staged an anti-"government" demonstration were punished by the school authorities on the grounds of low academic achievements.

Sep. 23:

The "Monthly Chungang", one of the major magazines of south Korea, was ordered suspended for 3 months, as part of the Pak junta's policy of suppressing the press.

Nov. 11:

Six members of the Committee for Protection of Freedom of the Press, composed of ex-newsmen of the "Tong-a Ilbo", were arrested under "presidential emergency measures No. 9."

Rodong Sinmun Denounces Pak's Election Farces

Pak Jung Hi the puppet, mentioning the repeated election farces held last year, raved that the south Korean people's "consciousness of participation in politics has become sound" and they are "taking an active part in the yusin ranks of consensus."

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 7 said:

For what does the puppet let loose a string of rubbish from the outset of the year, reversing black and white? It is intended to "legalize" his far-fetched election as "president": It is a ridiculous deception to conceal from the world the sorry sight of his clique forsaken by the people.

There is not an iota of democracy for the popular masses in south Korea. There are elections for form's sake, which are held only for the long-term office of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

As for the tenth puppet national assembly framed up by Pak Jung Hi the puppet some time ago, its election was rigged in a brigandish way by suppression and swindle and not a single representative of the workers and peasants can be found there.

It is absurd to make a noisy play of the phrase of "consensus and unity" in such society as south Korea where the national and class contradictions are most acute.

In that land where such military gangster as traitor Pak Jung Hi, who has neither philosophy nor logic and has no thought of the country and nation, holds power, even the "unity" of the puppet ruling quarters, to say nothing of the popular masses, is impossible.

Former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son and Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon Jan. 19 last year made public a statement opposing the "election to the National Conference for Unification."

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